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Eastern Europe

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REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES, EVENTS AT WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE

Concert in Warsaw

LD142246 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May, PAP--A solemn concert, "The Colours of Brotherhood," was held at Warsaw's opera house this afternoon on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty.

The concert was attended by members of the delegations participating in the debates of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty: Bulgaria with Todor Zhivkov, Czechoslovakia with Gustav Husak, GDR with Erich Honecker, Romania with Nicolae Ceausescu, Hungary with Janos Kadar and the USSR with Leonid Brezhnev.

The highest representatives of the allied nations were greeted by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch. The audience comprised delegates of Warsaw inhabitants, veterans of the struggle against the Nazi aggressor from all the fronts of World War II, generals, officers and soldiers of the Polish Army, youth. The concert included performances by the Polish Army central artistic ensemble, actors of Warsaw theatres and soloists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

Participants at Reception

LD152234 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 April, PAP--In the afternoon today participants in the Warsaw session of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty took part in a luncheon in the palace of the Council of Ministers in Krakowskie Przedmiescie in Warsaw.

Present were the delegations of: Bulgaria with Todor Zhivkov, Czechoslovakia with Gustav Husak, the GDR with Erich Honecker, Romania with Nicolae Ceausescu, Hungary with Janos Kadar and the USSR with Leonid Brezhnev.

The highest representatives of the allied states were welcomed by PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Premier Edward Babiuch.

Present were United Peasant Party leader Stanislaw Gucwa, Democratic Party leader Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat.

Also present was Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armed Forces of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev made speeches.

Gierek, Brezhnev Speeches

For a TASS Russian report on the speeches by Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev at a 15 May reception in Warsaw for participants in the Political Consultative Committee session, see the Communist Relations section of the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Conclusion of Session

LD151314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The session of Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has ended in Warsaw. The leaders of the fraternal member-countries and heads of delegations Todor Zhivkov, Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker, Edward Gierek, Nicolae Ceausescu, Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev have signed the closing documents of the meeting.

Final Documents

For the TASS English texts of the communique, declaration and statement issued in Warsaw at the conclusion of the 14-15 May Warsaw Pact session of the Political Consultative Committee, see the Communist Relations section of the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Departure of Delegations

LD151852 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May, PAP--Today delegations of fraternal countries which took part in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty left Warsaw: The delegation of Bulgaria led by Todor Zhivkov, Czechoslovakia--with Gustav Husak, the GDR--with Erich Honecker, Romania--with Nicolae Ceausescu, Hungary--with Janos Kadar, the Soviet Union--with Leonid Brezhnev.

The Warsaw airport was decorated with flags of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The delegations were bidden farewell by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch.

Present were members of Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat and ambassadors of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

WARSAW PACT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR CYPRUS STRUGGLE

NC150700 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Soviet, Bulgarian and GDR military attaches to Cyprus have stressed that the Warsaw Pact countries fully support the Cypriot people's struggle and stand for a solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions.

Speaking at a press conference on the Warsaw Pact's 25th anniversary, the attaches also said that the Warsaw Pact countries support the independence, integrity and nonaligned policy of the Cyprus Republic as well as the elimination of military bases and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island. At the same time, the three military attaches stressed that the Cypriot people must decide on their future without any foreign intervention that aims, they said, at imposing a solution which would serve foreign interests.

During the conference, they also analyzed the aims and goals of the Warsaw Pact.

DELEGATES ADDRESS BRUSSELS CONFERENCE ON SECURITY, COOPERATION

Polish Representatives' Remarks

LD130902 Warsaw PAP in English 0502 GMT 13 May 80

[By PAP correspondent Jan Sierzputowski]

[Text] Brussels, 12 May, (PAP)--The 4th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe started here today. Taking part in the conference are representatives of member states of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act.

A Polish delegation for the conference is headed by Vice-Chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs, Deputy Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

On the first day of the debates M. Rakowski placed emphasis on the necessity to preserve and further develop the process of detente in Europe in the spirit of the CSCE provisions. He referred to the 1st Secretary PUWP CC Edward Gierek's initiative to host in Warsaw a European conference on military detente and disarmament, a conference that would contribute significantly to the arresting of negative trends in international situation and to the consolidation of mutual confidence and peaceful cooperation among European countries.

In his speech a member of the Polish delegation, Sejm Deputy Janusz Stefanowicz discussed inter-human contacts and international cultural and scientific cooperation.

Speeches of other delegates covered problems connected with security in Europe, and detente and disarmament in particular. The speakers pointed to the necessity of tightening all-European cooperation in economy, science, technology and environmental protection. The speakers also discussed at length the preparations for the Madrid meeting of states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act and put a stress on the role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union with respect to the implementation of the CSCE Final Act provisions.

Romanian Disarmament Proposals

AU141941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Brussels (AGERPRES) 14/5/1980--At the Fourth Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe where the debates of the three specialized commissions began, the Romanian delegation advanced a comprehensive draft resolution. The document includes Romania's proposals regarding the observance of the principles of the Final Act, the organization of the European conference on disarmament, the conclusion of a general pact on renunciation of the threat or use of force, on non-use of nuclear and classical weapons, the adoption of concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament, the development of cooperation in the fields of economy, science and technology, education, culture, information, as well as regarding the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting.

Taking the floor within the Political Commission, the head of the Romanian delegation Marin Dragoi showed that the Romanian delegation proposed that the participants in the conference firmly declare for the Madrid meeting not to be limited to approaching the aspects connected to measures of confidence but to decide the urgent start of negotiations on measures of military bases, nuclear arms included, to deploy no more troops on the territory of other European states, to withdraw all foreign troops to within their national boundaries, to freeze the military budgets and effectives, to create zones of security at the frontiers of European states and between the two military blocs, to concomitently dismantle these blocs at the same time.

The Romanian delegation proposed that the Madrid meeting should decide the beginning of a concrete programme for the achievement of disarmament which should include the reduction of military expenditures and effectives, the creation of denuclearized zones in various regions of Europe, the dismantlement of military bases, of the nuclear ones first of all, from the territory of other states. The emergency was stressed of negotiations for finding solutions which should prevent the location of new missiles on the continent.

GDR ENVOY TO MBFR TALKS GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

LD142014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Vienna--The socialist states continue to strive at the Vienna talks on the basis of the principles and aims agreed in 1973 for a noticeable reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe on a mutual and equal-value basis. This was noted by the leader of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Andre Wieland, at an international press conference in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna at the start of the 21st round of talks. Twenty-five years of the Warsaw Pact have also been 25 years of untiring work of its member states for military detente in central Europe.

Speaking about the current state of the talks, Ambassador Wieland said that they were still a long way away from the desired aim. Decisive actions are therefore necessary. Through their compromise proposals the socialist countries have established the decisive prerequisites for a breakthrough.

Beyond this the USSR is already making a unilateral concession in advance and is reducing its armed forces and arms in the GDR. However, this act of good will has been answered by NATO with the long-planned decision to inaugurate in central Europe a round of the nuclear and conventional arms race so as to achieve military supremacy. This course does not permit a constructive negotiating position by the West.

A first agreement dealing with the armed forces of the U.S. and the USSR will not come about if at the same time the West European states and Canada do not assume the obligation to first of all freeze their armed forces, and also to reduce them in a later stage. This remains the focal question of the talks and must therefore be in the focus of the conference's further work.

The GDR representative pointed out that a first agreement must take into account the 20,000 men unilaterally withdrawn from central Europe by the USSR. A gesture of good will in reaction to this advance concession would be the approval by the Western side to the proposal not to increase the numerical strength of the armed forces in the area during the negotiations.

Ambassador Wieland called on the Western participants not to further endanger the progress made by the compromise proposals submitted by the socialist states and to resume the search for mutually acceptable solutions.

AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY OF COLOMBIA

AU141615 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The AWP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia:

Dear comrades, we were glad to hear about the convocation of the 11th congress of your party. On the occasion, on behalf of the AWP, we wish to express to the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia and its Central Committee our warm fraternal feelings and internationalist solidarity. We also send you our ardent greetings.

The life and the activity of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia is replete with efforts for defending the vital interests of the working class and working masses, national interest and the country's freedom and independence in fierce and open struggle against the bourgeois and feudalistic regime, which oppresses and exploits the Colombian workers and which has placed itself at the service of imperialism, primarily American imperialism, so as to keep Colombia under its subordination.

The fraternal Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia has roots deep in the people. It has been and it still stands in the forefront ranks of the fighters against American-led imperialism, the attempts of the Soviet social-imperialism which is trying to expand its hegemony everywhere in the world, as well as against the aggressive and warmongering policy of Chinese social imperialism and modern revisionism.

By its resolute stand and its allegiance to Marxism-Leninism, your party has won the confidence of the revolutionaries in the country and, in fact, is the most militant and consistent force against the dictatorship, imperialism and superpowers, modern revisionism and reaction in Colombia.

Many of its militants and sympathizers have shed their blood in the armed struggle led by the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia. Those distinguished among them were the party leaders (Pedro Verzo) and (Juan Arbolozo) who set an example of selflessness and sacrifice for national and social liberation of the Colombian people.

The communists, the working class and all the workers of Socialist Albania are following the struggle waged by you, the proletariat and all the revolutionary workers of Colombia with interest and sympathy. We consider your victories as our own victories. In the struggle for defending Marxism-Leninism and the triumph of the revolution we are determined to march together also in the future.

The internationalist fraternal relations between our two parties, based on the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, will continually be strengthened. Thus our two parties will make their contribution to the consolidation of the unity of the Marxist-Leninist movement in the world.

The communists and workers of Albania express their confidence that the decisions of your 11th congress will serve to further strengthen the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia; will upgrade all the activity and its revolutionary struggle at the leadership of the working class, working masses and patriotic and freedom-loving people of Colombia; and will open up new prospects for total victory in its just struggle for freedom, national independence and socialism.

Long live the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia.

Long live the 11th congress of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia.

Long live the militant friendship between the AWP and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia.

Glory to Marxism-Leninism.

[Signed] The AWP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

GERMAN YOUTH DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The delegation of the "Red Guard" youth organization of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Germany led by the first secretary of this organization, which visited our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, has left our country. During its stay the delegation visited centers of work and production, agricultura cooperatives and various institutions, as well as sites of local and national youth actions. The delegation also met with young people and cadres of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, acquainting itself with the achievements of our country under the leadership of the AWP by Comrade Enver Hoxha. The German comrades were also received by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the union. The delegation was seen off by Koco Danaj, secretary of the union's Central Committee, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 May 80 AU]

LEADERS AT CONCERT--The May 1980 traditional concert began in Tirana on 8 May. The concert is organized by the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council. Attending were workers, writers, composers, youths, pioneers and others. Also attending were Comrades Ramiz Alia, Manush Myftiu, Spiro Koleka and Simon Stefani; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee; Fiqrete Shehu and Xhelil Gjoni, AWP Central Committee members; and other comrades. Riza Hajro, official of the cultural section attached to the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council presided over the performance. Participating in the concert are 17 professional and amateur artistic groups. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 May 80 AU]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS' DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Assemblista Workers' Association of Spain, headed by the member of the National Secretariat of this association, Francisco Bodi; the delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi's Trade Unions, headed by the vice-chairman of the federation of the trade unions of Misani's department, 'Abd al-Kadhim Muhsin; the delegation of the Canadian Workers' Association, headed by Robert Johnson and the revolutionary trade unionist from France Daniel Charvy, who, upon the invitation of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions attended the May Day celebrations, left this country. Present to see off the delegations were the secretary of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions Idriz Dhrami and other comrades. [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 8 May 80 AU]

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S WORKS--The 31st volume of Enver Hoxha's works has come off the presses. This volume contains materials covering the period January-March 1966. Most of the materials are published for the first time. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 May 80 AU]

'FIERCE CONTROVERSIES' CAUSE PROBLEMS AT NATO BRUSSELS SESSION

AU141929 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 14 May 80

["Attempts at Narrowing the Gap"--BTA headline]

[Text] London, May 14--BTA correspondent Volen Krumov comments:

The main problems on the agenda of the NATO session in Brussels stem from the fierce Western Europe-U.S. controversies. Mr Edmund Muskie, the new U.S. state secretary, will try to persuade the allies that Washington will not take other military adventures against Iran. The reason for this is that on both official levels and in unofficial talks in Western Europe, the angry voices in connection with the abortive military action of the United States in Iran are growing louder. West-European doubts have also been expressed about the ability of the Washington administration to successfully cope with crisis situations. The wide gap between the positions of the United States and Western Europe became evident from the insistence of Norway, Denmark, Belgium and Holland on the formulation of "the determination" of the Eurogroup members to promote relations with the Soviet Union in the interest of peace and detente to be included in the final communique on the session. Most of the Western European representatives in NATO are bent on preventing detente and peace in Europe and the contacts with the Warsaw Treaty member-states from being endangered.

At present the Western European allies are ardently demonstrating their loyalty to Washington. For their part the United States are demanding from Western Europe to prove this loyalty with sanctions against Iran and with increased military commitments to NATO.

In spite of all the verbal declarations, however, Western Europe seems unwilling to accept the idea of economic sanctions. The business circles in London and in the other West European capitals point out, and with good reason, that such economic measures will hit Europe harder than they will do the United States. The assurances for "loyalty" and for "support" of the policy of Washington cannot conceal the serious anxiety of the Western European partners over the abrupt change in the American policy.

USSR ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION HONORING JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION

AU142035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] On 14 May at the USSR Embassy's hall Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in honor of the 23d session of the intergovernmental Bulgarian-USSR commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The reception was attended by Kiril Zarev and Konstantin Katushev, chairmen of the commission's two sides, members of the government, deputy ministers and participants in the session.

Soviet Chairman Okrug Visit

AU151935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] On 15 May Konstantin Katushev, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the Soviet side of the Bulgarian-Soviet intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, visited Stara Zagora Okrug. He was accompanied by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building; Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering; and Vasil Melev, BCP Stara Zagora Okrug Committee first secretary.

The guest was briefed on the activity of the Gorubotika scientific-production combine in Beroe and the computer equipment plant, as well as Kazanluk's united plants, Friedrich Engels and Khydravlika.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU151801 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] On 15 May the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, which took place in the Warsaw meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, returned from Warsaw. At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the delegation's members were cordially greeted by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Tanov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov; BCP Central Committee department heads; ministers; as well as the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' embassies in Sofia.

BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR NETHERLANDS ON BUSINESS TRIP

AU130830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for the Netherlands on a business visit. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and representatives of the Netherlands Embassy.

POLITBURO MEMBER GEN MIKHAYLOV VIEWS HEALTH ISSUES

AU141733 [Editorial Report] The Sofia daily TRUD on 15 May 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2, a 2,000-word interview with Ivan Mikhaylov, Army general and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, on problems of the health protection and doctors' role in plants and factories. At the beginning of the interview Mikhaylov points out that he has no claim to be a medical expert or to interfere in the problems of the medical profession, but that as a party worker of some experience and as a citizen he wishes to express his opinion on the issue of health care in factories and enterprises. According to Mikhaylov this care is not sufficient in Bulgaria and more attention should be devoted to the problems of preventive care among the working population. Mikhaylov stresses the need for doctors to visit the individual workshops and to check on the state of health and protection measures instead of merely receiving patients in their offices. Mikhaylov mostly complains about the lack of factory and plant physicians in Bulgaria, despite the fact that, generally speaking, this country always boasts about the great number of medical doctors available. Mikhaylov states as follows in this connection: "There are many doctors posts which remain unoccupied. We say that in our country there is one doctor per 416 citizens, and these indexes are even higher than those of France, the FRG and the United States. Only the Soviet Union and the CSSR are ahead of us in this respect, but in certain factories or plants having 1,000 workers there is not even one doctor. Or if one comes today, he leaves tomorrow. Why is this so? Perhaps there are not enough incentives or good conditions...." Mikhaylov further suggests a greater use of so-called "popular medicine" meaning the use of herbs and natural health products which prove very useful to the workers' health. In addition to this Mikhaylov proposes that plants and factories should use more widely and more efficiently the financial means allotted for additional remuneration of factory and plant physicians, which would certainly help to improve the situation and also contribute to the improvement of the workers health. "In resolving the problems of the workers health protection, formalism, passive attitude, lack of initiative and sluggishness are being allowed to occur. Now, actions must replace discussions, without any delay", Mikhaylov states at the end of the interview.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW

LD152112 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, returned here on Thursday from Warsaw where it attended a regular session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

The delegation consisted of Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium members Premier Lubomir Strougal and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, and Central Committee members Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Defence Minister Martin Dzur.

CHNOUPEK VISITS VIENNA FOR TREATY CELEBRATIONS

Minister's Departure

LD151636 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, left for Vienna today to take part in celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty restoring Austria's independence. He was seen off at Prague airport by Deputy Minister Mecislav Jablonski.

Arrival Reported

LD160949 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here on Friday morning to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty.

During his stay in Vienna, Bohuslav Chnoupek will meet with several colleagues also attending the celebrations.

Minister Chnoupek was not present at Thursday's ceremony in Hofburg, because he was in Warsaw at the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, just as the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Hungary, Andrey Gromyko and Frigyes Puja, who also arrived today.

Present in the Austrian capital are 12 foreign ministers of countries which signed the State Treaty and neighbouring states.

FRG, TRADE MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISCUSS ENERGY COOPERATION

LD160846 Hamburg DPA in German 0030 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic will cooperate in the energy sector. This is the most important result of the talks which State Secretary von Wuerzen of the Federal Economics Ministry has had during the past 2 days with senior representatives of the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Ministry in Prague. Details are to be worked out by a German-Czechoslovak Joint Commission. It was revealed that after the completion of the Czechoslovak nuclear power station in southern Bohemia the Federal Republic will receive electricity from Czechoslovakia.

Von Wuerzen had talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Barcak and his deputy Jakubec. He was also received by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jablonsky. The talks were described by both sides on Thursday as "very constructive and useful."

FRG JOURNALISTS VISIT, MEET SLOVAK PARTY OFFICIAL

AU141410 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 80 p 2

[Text] Bratislava, CTK--A group of progressive journalists from the FRG, who have arrived in Czechoslovakia at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation, were received yesterday [12 May] in Bratislava by L. Pezlar, Central Committee Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL]. In a cordial talk he informed the journalists about the topical ideological questions resulting from the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and the April CPSL session.

LIBYAN COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT SECRETARY PAYS VISIT

Arrival Reported

AU141850 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 80 p 2

[Summary] A delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by B. Salim Hudah, secretary of communications and maritime transport of the General People's Committee, arrived in Prague on 12 May to attend the session of the Joint CSSR-Libyan Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade.

Meeting With Hula

LD152128 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula received here on Thursday a visiting secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport Bukhari Salim Hudah.

The Libyan official is leading a delegation attending here the fifth session of Czechoslovak-Libyan Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Vaclav Hula and Bukhari Salim Hudah stressed that the results achieved in bilateral relations create favourable conditions for further extension of cooperation.

Signing of Protocol

LD152130 Prague CTK in English 1924 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport of Libyan Jamahiriyah Bukhari Salim Hudah signed here on Thursday a protocol at the end of the fifth session of the Czechoslovak-Libyan Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The protocol contains concrete measures for further development of economic relations betwen the two countries in industry, energy, agriculture, communications, building industry, technological aid and trade.

DZUR ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU161041 Prague ZEMEDELSKI NOVINY in Czech 14 May 80 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Quarter of a Century of Building Socialism and Fighting for Peace; Order of the Minister of National Defense"]

[Text] Prague--CSSR Minister of National Defense Army Gen Martin Dzur has issued an order on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Warsaw Pact:

Comrades privates and NCO's:

Comrades junior officers, officers and generals:

Comrades civilian employees of the military administration:

On 14 May 1955 the European socialist states' Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was concluded in Warsaw, establishing the defense organization of the countries of the socialist community that has for 25 years been reliably insuring peaceful conditions for building socialism and communism in its member states. It unites their foreign political and military activity and is a significant mainstay of the world revolutionary process. Its establishment was an inevitable response to NATO's escalating aggressiveness, to the remilitarization of the FRG and to attempts at a forcible revision of the conditions in postwar Europe.

The Warsaw Pact defenseive community constitutes a firm combat union based on the unity of ideological, political, economic and military-strategy goals. Its leading force is, for the first time in history, the workers class and its tested vanguard--communist and revolutionary workers parties.

The socialist countries associated in the Warsaw Part pursue unflinchingly the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. They pursue no other goals but to insure their own security, to secure peaceful cooperation among the nations of Europe and support the world revolutionary development. It was upon the initiative of the socialist states that considerable successes is easing the international tension were achieved in the seventies. Foremost among them was the adoption of the Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, which contains principles whose observance is of key significance for international security and cooperation. Thanks to the consistent Leninist policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community the nations of the European continent have been living in peace for 35 years.

In the last few years the most reactionary forces of the United States and their NATO allies have been trying to reverse the development that has been so favourable for the world, to casting it back to the period of the cold war. They are striving to bring about a change in their favor in the correlation of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO so they can dictate their will to free states and progressive forces. They are trying to form new aggressive military-political groupings aimed against the countries of the socialist community. They are exerting gross pressure on countries that have overthrown colonial rule and reactionary regimes. By means of aggression and expansion they are trying to regain lost positions and to restore imperialism's world rule. Their policy is a reaction to the qualitative changes that have taken place in the world in favor of socialism, peace and progress. It is a manifestation of the hopeless situation and profound crisis of world imperialism.

Throughout its existence the Warsaw Pact has been reliably fulfilling its role in the defense of the countries of the socialist community and demonstrating that it is an effective instrument for strengthening their unity, cohesion and peaceful cooperation in foreign policy. Its pillar is the Soviet Union and its glorious armed forces, which fulfill the main and decisive tasks in the collective system of the defense of the socialist countries.

The CSSR is an integral and firm part of the Warsaw Pact. This historical experience of our people confirms that our participation in the Warsaw Pact corresponds fully with our country's national and internationalist interests. Its development and defense are indissolubly linked with the strengthening of the might and unity of the socialist community.

By consistently implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ congress the working people of our homeland are enhancing the economic strength of their country, strengthening the moral and political unity of society and thus creating a firm base for raising the defense capability of the socialist state.

Under the leadership of its own CPCZ, in combat union with the Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army is responsibly fulfilling its patriotic and internationalist tasks in the defense of its socialist homeland and in insuring security for socialism.

Comrades soldiers and civilian employees of the military administration:

Keep raising your political vigilance and the combat skills of the Czechoslovak People's Army!

Study conscientiously the military skills and constantly perfect your combat readiness and comprehensive preparedness!

May the unshakable unity of the Warsaw Pact countries and the combat comradeship of their fraternal armies grow constantly in strength!

Long live the CPCZ--the tested leader of our working people!

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO KAMPUCHEA--CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Zikmund Tobias CSSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At the same time he recalled from that post Frantisek Kan in connection with his being entrusted with other tasks. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 80 p 1 AU]

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION--On 4 May a delegation of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Association led by its chairman, Elias Nati, member of the Syrian Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, arrived in the CSSR for an official visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations. [Prague RDUE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 80 p 2 AU]

WEATHER AIDS SOWING--Good weather in southern Bohemia has helped field work: Only about 2 percent of the total planned acreage for grain, that is more than 2,000 hectares, remain to be sown. In eastern Bohemia spring cereals are sown on 109,260 hectares, and sugar beet on 25,100 hectares. However, due to bad weather, only 65 percent of the planned 163,000 hectares of corn have been sown in Slovakia. [Prague PRACE in Czech 8 May 80 p 1 AU]

FRG DECISION ON BOYCOTTING MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES NOTED

LD151340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Duesseldorf--By a majority of 59-40 the Federal Republic's National Olympic Committee decided today--against the will of the majority of athletes--that FRG athletes will not take part in the Olympic games in Moscow. This decision was reached following massive pressures from the FRG Government, Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Federal President Carstens and after weeks of pressure on athletes and sports officials.

During the discussion, in which 21 people spoke, most of the representatives of major sport associations spoke in favor of participation in Moscow.

Decision Damages Detente, Cooperation

LD152024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Bonn--Contrary to the wishes of the majority of sportsmen the FRG National Olympic Committee [NOC] on Thursday decided that FRG sportsmen will not travel to Moscow for the summer Olympic games. This antisport and antidetente decision was taken by 59 to 40 votes at an NOC membership meeting in Duesseldorf.

The decision, which is an insult to the Soviet people, did not come about until the FRG NOC and its individual members had been subjected to massive pressure. Even Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his cabinet, as well as Federal President Karl Carstens, personally participated until the last moment in the efforts to prevent FRG sportsmen from taking part in the Olympic games in Moscow. As the chairman of the German Sports Federation [DSB], Willi Weyer announced in a hawkish speech at the NOC meeting, Chancellor Schmidt, before the start of this meeting, had reaffirmed by telephone the federal cabinet's boycott recommendation and thus once again had brought pressure to bear on the sports body.

During the discussion at the NOC meeting opponents of the boycott drew attention to the arm-twisting, personal disparagement and strong pressure to which they have been exposed for weeks and months. This was accompanied by a manipulation campaign of the mass media moving in the same direction of a boycott and confrontation policy.

The boycott decision was adopted by irresponsible sports officials against those sports associations which proceed from the premise that participation in the Olympics does not depend on the Bonn government, let alone the Carter administration, but on the decisions of the IOC, its rules and its charter, and on those concerned about the Olympic movement and international sports relations. The events surrounding the Olympic boycott decision have exposed the FRG as a country where the government openly interferes in sports affairs and tries to torpedo the games in which all peoples find a common link.

The instigators of this provocative and mistaken decision have overlooked the sacrifices made by the Soviet people in the decisive front during World War II and the fact that it was the USSR which liberated the German people from fascism. Therefore the political decision made against sports is all the more grave and the hypocrisy with which some speakers at the FRG NOC meeting motivated this course towards confrontation is all the more unscrupulous.

Instead of being guided by sports considerations in the same way as the French NOC and the NOC's of Great Britain, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and others, the West German advocates of the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games allowed themselves to be blackmailed by the FRG Government, the Bundestag, and the federal president.

The vote of the FRG NOC is directed against the spirit of the Olympic movement, against international sport and against meetings of young people. At the same time a blow has been struck against peace, understanding and the cooperation of peoples. The 1980 Olympic summer games will take place in Moscow despite this. Its opponents have placed themselves offside.

By taking part in the Olympic games in Moscow the sportsmen of the GDR will now clearly show that there is a German state which treasures peace and international understanding above all, a state where sport is not misused, where sportsmen and the many sports fans are not turned into objects of an unscrupulous policy of confrontation, but where sport serves international understanding, peace, joy and the well being of people.

It must be recalled today that the good recommendations of the president of the GDR NOC. Manfred Ewald, were also disregarded. Shortly before the Duesseldorf decision he and other GDR sports officials travelled to the FRG and asked the leading members of the FRG NOC and other sports officials to use their influence in favor of FRG participation in the Olympic games in accordance with the decisions of the IOC and with the Olympic Charter. They took the view that a positive decision of the FRG NOC would benefit the further development of cooperation in international sports at the bilateral and multilateral level, as well as detente, international understanding and the consolidation of peace.

With the Duesseldorf boycott decision the recommendations of the GDR sports officials have been cast to the wind.

SOVIET TANK TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM POTSDAM BEZIRK

LD151806 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Potsdam--More tank soldiers of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany were given a sendoff in Jueterbog, Potsdam Bezirk today. Before their departure for home with their equipment, over 4,000 working people at a meeting expressed their ties and friendship with the Soviet soldiers. The soldiers received bunches of flowers and momentos.

The farewell ceremony was attended by journalists from the GDR and abroad. At a meeting of the tank soldiers with GDR citizens Guenther Jahan, the first secretary of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Executive, paid tribute to the unilateral peace initiative of the Soviet Government, which in October 1979 announced its decision to withdraw 20,000 soldiers together with their equipment from the territory of the GDR.

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN TO BERLIN FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD151906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpt] Berlin--The GDR delegation led by Erich Honecker which attended the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact arrived back in Berlin tonight. It was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the SED Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers.

HONECKER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA END OF MAY

LD160710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0203 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Berlin--A GDR party-state delegation will pay an official friendly visit to Cuba at the end of May 1980. It will be led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The delegation was invited by Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

FRG CITIZEN GIVEN PRISON SENTENCE FOR ESPIONAGE

LD141644 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin Supreme Military Court sentenced FRG citizen Alfred Mania, a long-serving agent of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service [BND] to 13 years imprisonment for espionage against the GDR. The spy, professional Reichswehr soldier and officer of the fascist Wehrmacht, joined the FRG secret service in 1960.

Through the services of the former General Engel of the Hitler Wehrmacht, Mania had been instructed and deployed by the full-time BND workers "Ahrend" and "Boesche" for secret service work against the GDR. It was proven at the trial that Mania, using the cover name Stark, participated in far reaching and serious crimes against the GDR.

Mania spied on a number of persons on the basis of their travels between the FRG and the GDR, and because their links and contacts were of interest for the BND's intelligence operations. For this purpose, as per instructions, he utilized a number of reunions of soldiers and compatriots in the FRG.

He unscrupulously and systematically collected espionage information by evaluating the mail of FRG citizens having relatives and friends in the GDR. Through purposeful military espionage against the National People's Army and security systems along the GDR border, the agent contributed in a dangerous manner toward stepping up the subversive machinations of the FRG secret service in the interests of aggressive NATO plans.

ADN, CONGOLESE NEWS AGENCY SIGN WORKING PROTOCOL

LD151322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Berlin--A working protocol for 1980-81, serving the further strengthening of cooperation on the basis of the existing agreement, was agreed in Berlin between ADN and the Congolese news agency, ACI. It provides for measures for extending the exchange of news and giving ACI support in training agency staff.

AXEN ADDRESSES BEZIRK, KREIS SCHOOL INSPECTORS SEMINAR

LD122140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Potsdam--A seminar opened in Ludwigsfelde near Potsdam on Monday on preparing leading teachers for the new school year beginning in autumn. The seminar, for all GDR Bezirk and Kreis school inspectors, was opened by Education Minister Margot Honecker.

At the start of the seminar, which will last several days, SED Politburo member Hermann Axen made an assessment of the current international situation. He stressed that this was characterized by a change in the balance of power to the advantage of peace, national independence and socialism. Referring to the causes of the present imperialist attacks, Axen noted: "The imperialist forces will not accept the objective process of the strengthening of socialism and peace. Their resistance is increasing because they are afraid of the process of detente and peaceful coexistence."

Axen said the main task of the present was the struggle for peace, to annul the Brussels missile decisions, end the policy of confrontation by the United States and bring about further arms limitation and disarmament measures.

BRIEFS

PDRY MINISTER'S VISIT--Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, PDRY minister of planning, who is heading his country's delegation to the meeting of the GDR-PDRY joint commission, on Monday [12 May] in Berlin to discuss questions of the further deepening of the economic relations on the basis of the existing long-term cooperation program which extends to 1985. Gehard Schuerer assured his guest that the GDR will continue to stand firmly on the PDRY's side. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 80 p 2 AU]

CONGO OFFICIALS' VISIT--The delegation of the Congolese Workers Party (PCT) headed by Florent Tsiba, PCT Central Committee Politburo member and minister of information, posts and telecommunications of the People's Republic of Congo, which is visiting the GDR, was received on Monday [12 May] by Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who informed his guests of the SED's experience with political work with the masses and reassured the Congolese politicians of the GDR's firm solidarity. Florent Tsiba expounded on his country's and party's efforts to implement the goals of the building of socialism. The two politicians also held an exchange of views on the present international situation. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 80 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH FRENCH TV--Paris--GDR and French television are to expand their cooperation. This is provided for in an agreement signed in Paris on Tuesday by Heinz Adamek, chairman of the State Committee for Television under the GDR Council of Ministers, and Maurice Ulrich, president of the National Television Company, Antenne 2. Accordingly, program exchange and reciprocal reportage is to be intensified. It is also planned to arrange evening programs dealing with the partner station's country. In September 1980, for example, Antenne 2 will broadcast an evening program about the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 13 May 80 LD]

TRADE UNION SOLIDARITY AID--Berlin--The GDR trade unions spent a total of M210.8 million on solidarity in 1979. According to today's edition of the trade union paper TRIBUENE, M103.1 million were handed over last year to be spent on the construction of Vietnam. By the end of 1979 the FDGB had offered Vietnam alone M586.3 million. Relief consignments sent to Mozambique, Angola, the PDRY, Kampuchea, Laos, Ethiopia and the liberation organizations in Africa, Asia and Latin America were worth M48.1 million. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0516 GMT 13 May 80 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS REPORTS ON RELATIONS WITH SFRY, CEMA

LD151952 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--At the Thursday session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai read a report on the 95th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The government approved the report and authorized the Committee of International Economic Relations to take the necessary measures for accomplishment of the tasks resulting from the recommendations adopted at the session.

The government approved a report on the session of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Commission. It observed that expanding dynamically the bilateral relations is regarded by both sides as a priority task and commissioned the authorities concerned to draw up an operational plan pertaining to the tasks formulated at the session.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report regarding the implementation in the first quarter of the national economic plan. It established that on the whole the economic trends in the first three months of the current year were in harmony with the guidelines of the annual plan and here a considerable role was played by coordinated measures taken by governmental organs. The council called attention that it is important to continue analysis of economic trends and to make every endeavor for a strict and consistent execution of the plan stipulations.

At the proposal of the heavy industry minister, the government decided to issue an (?order introducing) a system of fine on economic establishments for mismanagement of energy. While fixing the amount of fine for violation of provisions regarding the use of energy-carriers, attention will have to be paid to the extent of danger to the national economy.

The government took note of a report presented by the agriculture and food industry minister about measures adopted to improve fodder management. The council established that despite the initial results, numerous coordinated steps are required for a more economical production of animal produce, for a more intensive exploitation of inner reserves latent in fodder management, and for expanding utilization of agricultural waste and secondary products which can be used as fodder too. The Council of Ministers urged the president of the National Planning Office and the ministers concerned to elaborate a comprehensive fodder management programme which can be inducted into the Sixth Five-Year Plan and asked them to take measures for a more consistent implementation of resolutions regarding fodder management.

ISTVAN HUSZAR LEAVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD151006 Budapest MTI in English 0604 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI)--Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for Moscow on Wednesday to conduct discussions about certain questions pertaining to Hungarian-Soviet cooperation during 1981-86.

MSZMP GREETS GUADELOUPE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD151334 Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party greeted in a telegram the 7th congress of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe which is to meet between May 16 and 18.

EUROPEAN CHRISTIANS' FORUM MEETS IN WARSAW

AU141623 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 12 May 80 pp 1, 2

["Warsaw Forum of European Christians in Favor of Disarmament Conference"]

[Text] PAP--The committee for the Warsaw forum of European Christians, which was set up last September on the initiative of the Christian social society, the Pax association and the Znak Catholic social movement during the Warsaw international meeting of Christian activists and intellectuals marking the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of war, held a session on 10-11 May.

The session was attended by Christian activists from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, the GDR, the FRG, the United States, Hungary, Great Britain and the USSR and by our country's representatives.

Opening the session, Sejm Deputy Jerzy Ozdowski, chairman of the committee and member of the State Council, stressed the importance of the Christian moral values professed by the Warsaw forum. The top task of the forum, which is a center of dialogues and activities in favor of education for peace, is to create a broad platform for cooperation among people of good will and various views who live in different sociopolitical systems.

Jerzy Ozdowski acquainted the session with the message sent to the Warsaw forum of European Christians by the Polish and French organizers of the Paris meeting of the communist parties and with the Paris declaration, which was praised by the participants of the session.

All the European states as well as the United States and Canada should seek the continuation of a constructive dialogue and should prepare the Madrid meeting in this spirit. As the forum committee noted, the result of that meeting should be the speediest possible holding of a European conference on disarmament and military security. The participants in the session welcomed with praise Edward Gierek's proposal that such a conference should be held in Warsaw, which is a symbol of the victory of the will for peace. It also is necessary to ratify the SALT II accord as soon as possible and to begin talks on a SALT III accord.

SZYDLAK MEETS WITH THIRD-WORLD TRADE UNIONISTS

AU141621 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 12 May 80 p 1

[Text] Warsaw--The visit of the trade unionists from African, Asian and Latin American countries who have participated in the international trade union seminar in Jachranka, near Warsaw, at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council has now ended.

As already reported, the representatives of the foreign trade union councils studied the achievements of People's Poland and the role and tasks of the Polish trade unions. They also discussed problems of the development of industry, farming, social policy, Polish foreign policy and cooperation with developing countries.

On 10 May--at the end of their visit--the visiting trade unionists met in Warsaw with Jan Szydlak, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. Deputy Chairman Roman Stachon and Secretary Jan Pawlak were present.

Thanking the participants at the seminar for coming to Poland, J. Szydlak said that their visit and the exchange of experience during the seminar were of good service for the further development of Poland's relations with developing countries. He also said that the Polish trade unionists are interested in intensifying cooperation with Third World trade unionists and had tried to provide their guests with as much knowledge and experience as possible in order to help them in their trade union activities and in the socioeconomic development of their countries.

In response, representatives of the foreign trade union councils, including those of South Africa and Mali, thanked the Central Trade Union Council for the invitation to visit Poland and to study Polish achievements and experience and said that they would use the concrete knowledge gained in Poland in their daily trade union activities.

SEJM TO MEET 22 MAY ON HOUSING TASKS IMPLEMENTATION

ID160258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the third Sejm session on 22 May. The meeting will discuss the government's report on the implementation of housing tasks. The meeting will be preceded by meetings of parliamentary parties on 21 May.

CATHOLIC DAILY VIEWS WEAKNESSES OF COOPERATIVE HOUSING POLICY

AU141645 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 8 May 80 p 1

[AKR commentary: "Apartments Require More Than Just Tighter Criteria"]

[Text] The resolution of the central housing construction cooperative union that greatly tightens the sanctions against those who abuse their cooperative privileges and acts against the principles of community living and against valid rules came into force on 6 May. At the same time, cooperatives have been instructed to be particularly careful in distributing apartments. Social control has been extended in this regard.

The ban on allotting apartments to those cooperative members who have sold their previous apartments is clear and unambiguous. The instruction that cooperative members must occupy the apartments allotted to them within 30 days is just as clear. If anyone supplies false data in the request for a new apartment he will be put at the end of the waiting list.

However, the crux of the aforementioned resolution is above all the stress it lays on the need to commit extensive social aktivs to the implementation of housing policy. At least that is how we view the resolution.

It is an unfortunate fact that very many cooperative boards gave up long ago the task of pursuing many essential forms of self-governing activities, which they are obliged to pursue by law. Red tape is a universal feature. There are many reasons for it, but the fact is that cooperative members do not now feel that their presence in cooperatives requires social activities on their part. Although their work is often useful, cooperative councils, social housing commissions, housing settlement councils and household committees do their work apart from the community. In the same way the regular employees of the cooperatives regard themselves as important officials, without sufficiently realizing that they are actually employed by the cooperative members.

As you can see, the correct tightening of the criteria of the administration of housing resources is only one element of the necessary improvement.

As we see it, the creation in the cooperatives of a right climate for extensive social activities is just as important, because in such cases efforts to combat irregularities and abuses will be easier and more effective. However, that is not the only thing. What is also necessary is to develop genuine self-governing activities. Actually there is nothing to prevent all the cooperative members in individual housing settlements from making decisions on, for example, the sequence of social investments in their own area. As we know, such decisions are made almost without the knowledge of the cooperative members.

The resolution in question instructs the cooperatives to make exchanging apartments easier and to reliably control such exchanges. We hope that vital considerations will be much more decisive in such important cases than at present.

Housing policy has been one of the most important sectors of social policy for a long time, but now we must devote more attention to its practical implementation. That goal is to be served by the aforementioned resolution and by the previously announced increase in the number of apartments for distribution among cooperative members which can greatly improve the opportunities of those who have been waiting for apartments for years. That is why we attach great hopes to such a distribution of newly built apartments in order to insure that--as has been promised--the number of apartments allotted to noncooperative units will be greatly reduced.

It is worth stressing that most of the present housing regulations require no modifications. All that is needed is that they be fully observed. For example, the subletting of apartments without cooperative permission has been banned for years, but this ban is being defied en masse. No one is fool enough to believe that administrative restrictions can solve every problem. As we have often written, efforts to create a climate of social condemnation of every attempt at cunning and injustice are much more effective.

BRIEFS

POLISH-AMERICAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL--PAP, Chicago--The sixth session of the Polish-American Council set up in 1974, following Edward Gierek's visit to the United States, has begun here. The council includes less than 100 [kilkudziesieciu] leading representatives of the economic life in the two countries. Janusz Burakiewicz, chairman of the Polish Institute of Foreign Trade, heads the Polish section and Robert Mallot, chairman of the FMC corporation, heads the U.S. section. The working groups for marketing, for cooperation and for financing were at work on Friday and Saturday. The plenary meetings of the council will be held on Monday and Tuesday. The sixth session will extensively review Polish-American economic cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 80 p 6 AU]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY--The delegation of Hungarian radio, led by Dr Lalman Kiss, deputy chairman, is staying in our country at the invitation of the Committee for Radio and Television. Talks on cooperation between radio organizations of the two countries were held with the committee Chairman Maciej Szczepanski, and with members of the Polish radio management. Today, Eugeniusz Patyk, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, and Deputy of Hungarian radio Dr Kalman Kiss signed a working protocol on cooperation for 1980-81. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 May 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU151806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/5/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, returned to Bucharest on Thursday, May 15, coming from the Polish People's Republic, where he attended the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; and Major-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence.

At the departure from Warsaw, President Nicolae Ceausescu and the officials accompanying him were warmly greeted by Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers; by other Polish party and state leaders.

BRIEFS

BURTICA RECEIVES NIGERIAN OFFICIAL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/5/1980--On Thursday afternoon, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Victor Olabisi Onabanjo; governor of the state of Ogun of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. During the interview aspects of the development of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation and collaboration were discussed starting from the understanding reached between the two countries at top level. At the same time, measures were agreed upon regarding the expansion of bilateral commercial exchanges. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 8 May 80 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH SFRY--Belgrade, AGERPRES, 15/5/1980--The plan of collaboration in the field of public health and medical sciences for the 1980-1982 period was signed in Belgrade between Romania and Yugoslavia. The document stipulates the further development of collaboration in this field between the two countries, which corresponds to the good Romanian-Yugoslav relations. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 15 May 80 AU]

ENERGY TALKS WITH CSSR--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/5/1980--The stage of the actions of economic cooperation and scientific collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia in mining and oil industry as well as of the deliveries of equipment, spare parts and raw materials made the object of a talk Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology of Romania, had in Bucharest on May 15 with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of power and fuel. Established were on the occasion fresh measures for the development of cooperation in these fields of activity. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 15 May 80 AU]

JOINT COMMISSION WITH IRAQ--Bucharest AGERPRES 14/5/1980--The fourth session of the joint Romanian-Iraqi commission for trade and economic and technical cooperation started in Bucharest on Wednesday. The Romanian delegation is led by Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic copperation. The Iraqi delegation is led by Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, deputy minister of trade of Iraq. The session examines the current stage of the economic relations between the two countries and possibilities of further developing collaboration and cooperation in domains of joint interest as well as commercial exchanges. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 14 May 80 AU]

VRHOVEC MEETS FRG, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTERS IN VIENNA

Meeting With Genscher

LD151858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 15 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec this morning conferred with Federal Republic of Germany Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on further development of bilateral relations between the two countries. Vrhovec and Genscher devoted particular attention to European relations and preparations for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Madrid session. The two foreign ministers stressed the need of ensuring success of the Madrid session as a significant factor in renewal of detente not only in Europe but also world-wide.

The two ministers also discussed in general international problems and in particular crises and the manner of their peaceful settling with strict respect of the principles in the U.N. Charter.

Josip Vrhovec invited Minister Genscher to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia in mid-July. Minister Genscher accepted the invitation.

[The] Yugoslav foreign secretary will meet today with his French colleague Jean Francois-Poncet and later attend the main celebration commemorating the signing of the Austrian State Treaty. It is expected that Josip Vrhovec will tomorrow have a number of bilateral meetings with his colleagues from several countries.

Meeting With Francois-Poncet

LD160220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Vienna--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting with Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon. In an open and cordial atmosphere they exchanged views on European questions, preparations for the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation and the situation in the Middle East. They also discussed the European conference on disarmament and the problems of disarmament in Europe in general. The talks, which were held in the French Embassy, were attended by Novak Pribiscevic, Yugoslav ambassador in Vienna, and his French counterpart Jacques Schricke.

As a guest of the Austrian Government Federal Secretary Vrhovec afterward took part in the main formal session held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty, to which ministers from all the signatory countries and all the neighboring countries had been invited.

HODZA REJECTS SPECULATIONS ABOUT COUNTRY'S FUTURE

AU141620 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 May 80 p 2

[F. Nikocevic report]

[Excerpts] In its festive holiday issue Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE carries an interview with Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which assesses the road passed in the past 35 years since the victory over fascism and the 30 years of workers self-management.

Speaking about the exceptional publicity accorded to Yugoslavia by the world press recently, Fadilj Hodza stressed: "First of all, this is a sign of gratitude to President Tito--a unique statesman of the world--for his great work in preserving world peace and organizing the nonaligned movement and for developing his policy and his work on creating self-managing, socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia. Mankind speaks with exceptional respect about Tito's historic role and work, about the SFRY. This is a recognition that one can only wish for and a confirmation of the correctness of our domestic and foreign policy."

In the continuation of the interview Fadilj Hodza also drew attention to the fact that certain speculations begin with the question: Can Yugoslavia defend itself from a possible aggression?

Hodza stressed that those people who know only the old, long-obsolete models of military power usually proceed from this question. These people have never wanted to nor have they been able to, perceive what essential social relations have orginated in the SFRY. There are still people who do not see the strength and firmness of our socialist community, created by means of great sacrifices of our peoples and nationalities and through jointly shed blood in the national liberation struggle against the occupier and domestic traitors, a community which has won the socialist revolution. Those people do not see or know about our determination to defend at any price everything that we have created with so many sacrifices during these 4 decades.

Our national liberation struggle demonstrated very well that force is powerless before the people's will to defend its freedom.

TANJUG CITES TITO ON COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENT COURSE

LD151217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG)--At a difficult moment, over thirty years ago, when the Cominform attacks on Yugoslavia were the strongest, President Tito told his closest assistant and comrades-in-arms: "I could have taken a different road--the road of giving in to Stalin and the Cominform...but with such a move I would have disgraced my whole life...the road of a revolutionary and the commander of those who remained in the battlefields and on scaffolds".

The year 1948 and the decision President Tito then took by saying "no" to Stalin are the corner-stones of the history of the struggle of Yugoslavia, its working class and party for their own road. It was an energetic resistance to the attempt to legalize inequality in relations among socialist states, negate the independence of peoples and their autonomous policy and place the world revolutionary process under the dictatorship of one centre of power.

Several years ago President Tito wrote: "I had to make many difficult decisions in my life. I think that I found it the hardest in 1948...I had to struggle inwardly between the discipline of a communist and the conviction of a deep injustice". Tito's decision of that time received the widest support from the Yugoslav communists.

"President Tito's merit lies in that at a very difficult moment in the international workers' movement, he followed the road which enabled us to go further in seeking new ways of developing the communist movement and building socialism", Italian Communist Party leader Palmiro Togliatti wrote.

The firm stand taken by Yugoslavia and its president in 1948 had a direct bearing on the affirmation of the democratic principle in relations among communist parties--the principle of autonomy, independence, equality and non-interference. The principle was re-affirmed at the 1976 Berlin conference.

WARSAW PACT MEETING COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

LD151904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 15 (TANJUG)--A session of the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee, attended by Brezhnev, Zhivkov, Husak, Honecker, Kadar, Ceausescu and Gierek with the members of their countries' delegations, closed in Warsaw today.

A communique issued at the end of this summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty countries says it has summed up the past 25 years of activity of this military-political alliance and reviewed "our current problems and tasks in the struggle for the relaxation of tension and security in Europe, for the strengthening of world peace".

The commander-in-chief of the Joint Command of the treaty's armed forces, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, submitted a report on "practical activity of the Joint Command", the communique says.

It points out that the session has reaffirmed "the jointly held views of the participants in regard to the European and world problems discussed".

The session adopted a declaration whose text will be made public later. The declaration was adopted unanimously.

The communique also points out that the member countries have reaffirmed their "resolute will" to continue "the struggle for the strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe, for universal peace, freedom and independence of peoples, for the relaxation of international tension, for opposing the armament race and for disarmament".

HEALTH COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD151936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG)--A plan for Yugoslavia's cooperation in the field of public health and medical sciences with the Socialist Republic of Romania for the 1980-1983 period was signed at the Federal Committee for Labour, Public Health and Social Insurance today.

The plan provides for the promotion of cooperation in these fields, especially in respect to direct cooperation between health organizations in the two countries in exchange of experience and study of certain medical subjects of common interest.

POZDERAC GREETS DANISH SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS

AU141840 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 May 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Aarhus, 2 May, TANJUG--Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has delivered a speech of greetings at the annual conference of the Danish Socialist People's Party which is being held at Aarhus near Copenhagen.

Pozderac first of all stressed that long-standing links of friendship and cooperation had existed between the LCY and the Danish Socialist People's Party, cooperation based on a proximity in views on great questions of social transformations in the contemporary world and in the views on numerous problems in the field of international relations.

"In addition, cooperation is successfully developing in all fields between Denmark and Yugoslavia and between the peoples of the two countries. We are very concerned over the deterioration of the international situation," Pozderac said. "The increasingly greater use of force, military interventions and interference into the internal affairs of sovereign countries and the attempt to accept and to legalize such a policy and activities in international relations represent a threat to the independence and sovereignty of countries and jeopardizes peace and security in the world. Means of destruction are being further accumulated in Europe, while the hotbeds in central and Southeast Asia, in the Near and Middle East threaten to merge into a united area of instability, armed conflicts, involvement and a confrontation of the great powers."

Hamdija Pozderac further said that "the current international situation confirms the importance of the policy of nonalignment as an alternative to the policy of a bloc division of the world which cannot ensure a successful solution of international problems. Thanks to its progressive, peace-loving and antibloc orientation the movement of the nonaligned countries has become one of the important factors of international relations and with every passing day is becoming a source of hope for modern mankind."

"The LCY," Pozderac continued, "is making constant efforts aimed at ensuring peace, security and disarmament in Europe and in the world. We are convinced that the struggle for these goals is inseparable from the struggle for the emancipation and free development of countries and peoples, for social progress and socialism in the world. Striving to contribute to solidarity and cooperation among all democratic and peace-loving forces in implementing these goals, the LCY proceeds from the principle of the responsibility of every party and movement before its workers class and people, from the right of each party to an independent choice of roads in the struggle for socialism and the building of socialism, from the principle of good-neighborly cooperation and solidarity."

In conclusion, Hamdija Pozderac expressed best wishes for the successful work of the conference and for the further fruitful activity of the Danish Socialist People's Party.

GOVERNMENT BODIES DISCUSS DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION

AU132140 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2127 1 May 80 p 5

[N. Pesic report]

[Text] The basic topic of the discussions held last week at sessions of the coordination committee of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the LCY Central Committee Presidium Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia could be stated, in a simplified manner, in the form of a question: How far have we advanced in the defense organization of society as a whole and its basic components in particular, ranging from the local communities and basic organizations of associated labor with their daily forms of activities and life, through wider sociopolitical communities and organizations to the federation?

A working group of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection has discussed these problems. At the same time they examined the results achieved, the experiences gained and topical questions in implementing the ideopolitical decisions of the 11th [LCY] congress and the functioning of the organized forms and solutions in the defense-protection organism in many work organizations, local communities and communes of the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

According to the manner of organization and implementation, it was concluded that defense and protection are increasingly based on a self-managing initiative of all people. The depth of self-protection in the preventive-security sense was expressed in particular. A high level of responsibility and increased vigilance toward hostile and other harmful phenomena and behaviour was noticed. Briefly, the system of defense and self-protection has confirmed its strength, vitality and efficiency and is being strengthened more and more every day; this was the basic conclusion of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium whose session was chaired by Petar Matic.

The working people, citizens and youth have strongly manifested their defense strength through mass activities which have been carried out for years in some republics and provinces under different names. The best known of these mass activities is that in the Socialist Republic of Croatia--"Nothing Must Surprise Us." This year, it will be organized for the sixth time. The main proponent of this activity is the Socialist Alliance.

The basic values of these activities are mass participation, voluntarism and a diversity of tasks in defense and protection. In the Socialist Republic of Macedonia alone, for instance, over 1.2 million people participated in last year's activities and they carried out over 10,000 various activities. The proponents of all activities are young people--youths and Pioneers, as successors of Tito's great work.

Let us mention, for instance, that in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro over 50,000 children were included in defense activities--naturally, all of them within the limits of their capabilities. This year, certain fields of defense and protection will be tested. In the Socialist Republic of Croatia, for instance, the emphasis will be on self-protection. This was concluded at a session of the Coordination Committee of the SAWPY Federation Conference chaired by Dane Petkovski.

Operating in all activities of the society, the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia contributes directly so that every young person always knows his place and role in protection, it was concluded at the fifth session of the conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. In this connection the young people always bear in mind Comrade Tito's words pronounced at the 11th LCY congress: "We must never disregard the fact that the young people will bear the greatest burden of war if it comes and for this reason we must prepare the young people in time so that they will be able successfully to carry out even the most complex tasks."

CROATIA TRADE UNION CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PLANS, PROBLEMS

LD132040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] Zagreb--In their telegrams of greetings and letters to the Conference of the Federation of Croatian Trade Unions the working people are expressing their great and consistent commitment to Tito's path, their resolve to continue his work, aware of the fact that only with work and great endeavour can the great loss and the void left by his death be replaced.

They are resolved to successfully defend freedom, brotherhood and unity and the system of socialist self-management even at the cost of greatest sacrifices.

A decisive resolve to continue Tito's work through the consistent implementation of the constitution and of the Law on Associated Labor was displayed during discussions by all the delegates to this the most important gathering of the working class of Croatia since the fifth congress of that organization, which began its proceedings in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] Club in Zagreb yesterday.

Taking part in the discussion Milka Planinc, president of the LC of Croatia Central Committee, stressed that the further implementation of the constitution, of the Law on Associated Labor and of the delegate system was the continuation of Tito's line. This is a long-term program to which there is no alternative. This conference has shown that a great deal has been done since the introduction of the Law on Associated Labor, mainly in broadening the awareness of the substance and depth of the changes we are carrying out in establishing new organizational forms. We have begun to live by the Law on Associated Labor, Milka Planinc stressed. She said that the first real and important results of deep-seated changes in the major issues of the development of our society and of the breakthrough in the associating and pooling of labor and production resources on important projects of the further development of our community has already been shown. Milka Planinc pointed out that in the investment sphere there is not enough self-management action. Investments have still not become the subject of serious discussions in self-managing organs. In stressing the need to eliminate the old system and the logic of race in investments, which is still present, she pointed out the significance of resolving the question of investments on the new bases of pooling labor and resources and the struggle for high income.

Regarding the resolution of problems in trade with other countries we have already indicated a solution with the elaboration of the new self-managing system in the disposition of foreign exchange and which we must consistently implement. The president of the LC of Croatia Central Committee said this stressing that in that sphere as in the sphere of prices there were relics of the former system that must be overcome.

In the 2-day debate, in which over 60 delegates took part, it was noted that in the implementation of the Law on Associated Labor in the Socialist Republic of Croatia significant results have been achieved and that in all forms of associated labor "workers legislation" was being created. However, reference was also made to problems, weaknesses and omissions which are appearing in the implementation of self-managing practice along the path of the further transformation of socialist self-managing relations.

By proceeding from numerous initiatives, the conference adopted the recommendation that basic organizations of associated labor, work communities and trade union organizations as well as trade union members become members of Tito's fund for providing grants for young workers and children of workers. At the same time, all participants in the conference became members of Tito's fund thus joining the broad action in progress in the republic which manifests the decisiveness of all the working people and citizens to continue with the realization of Comrade Tito's thoughts, ideas and instructions.

In concluding the work of the conference, Milorad Viskic, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Croatia, called upon all trade union organizations to embark without delay on the action aimed at the implementation of adopted tasks. He stressed that this was the way in which they will best repay their debt to Comrade Tito.

DJURANOVIC WRITES ARTICLE ON FOOD PRODUCTION

LD151838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Novi Sad--Yugoslav wheat production is greater by more than 2.8 times than in 1946, maize by 3.5 times, sugar beet by over 8.1 times, sunflower by about 7 times, meat by 4.4 times and milk by over 2.8 times, writes Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council in an article published in the well-known publication "In the Struggle for Food," which this year, as previously, is an integral part of the developing countries exhibition at the International Agricultural Fair in Novi Sad.

He recalls that despite temporary oscillations, agricultural production has increased annually in the 25-year period 1953-78 by about 4 percent, which figures among the highest growth rates in the world over such a long period of time. Djuranovic points in particular to the importance of agroindustrial combines, agricultural holdings and cooperatives, which, with 14 percent of cultivatable land, provide about 48 percent of the total market surpluses of agricultural products. A considerable rise has been marked in average yields, while yields per land unit and labour productivity achieved in individual products on social farms are among the highest in the world.

President Djuranovic writes that in the development of agriculture hitherto, labor productivity has constantly been on the increase, particularly in the social sector, which has risen more rapidly than in industry. It is precisely this which has made it possible for the agricultural population to be reduced from 67 percent in 1948 to 30.3 percent in 1978. Today it is assessed that the agricultural population is less than 30 percent of the total population of our country.

The FEC president points out that today 1 agricultural producer produces on average enough for 5 inhabitants on a private holding for 3.4 [as received] and in the social sector for more than 30 inhabitants, whereas before the war 1 producer produced enough for 1.5 inhabitants. With regard to the level of technical and technological development, the social sector of agriculture is such that today it probably makes less use of licences than any other branch of industry, while exporting its own knowledge and technology to a considerable degree.

The increase in agricultural production has been more rapid than the increase in the numbers of inhabitants. This has made possible an increase in the overall standard of living, particularly the standard of nutrition. From 1952-78 for example, the consumption of meat and meat products per capita of the population increased from 17.8 to 51.2 kg; vegetable oils from 1.7 to 10.8 kg; milk from 58 to 99.6 litres; eggs from 46 to 180 units; sugar from 8 to 32.8 kgs; vegetables from 36.6 to 142.4 kgs and fruit from 35.4 to 66.6 kg. Thus, a satisfactory average level of daily consumption of 3,550 calories per capita has been achieved, which, however, is qualitatively unsatisfactory in structure.

While establishing the basic goals of development and joint interests of all the republics and provinces for the coming stages of development, it is particularly important today, of course, to establish the right place and role of agriculture in our future overall development, bearing in mind both the processes of industrialization of the country at an increasingly high level, and also the further processes of de-agrarianization and of socioeconomic changes in rural areas, Djuranovic notes. He stresses that the further development of agriculture and agroindustry in the broadest sense is undoubtedly one of the most important questions of our country's development.

He recalls that it is calculated that by the end of this century the demand for agricultural food products in our country will rise by an annual average of about 3.5 percent, with increasingly important changes in the diet of the population, which will also affect the change in the consumption structure.

Djuranovic says, among other things: "The stabilization of production of basic agricultural food products at the level of nutritional demands and demands for food reserves is particularly important so as to reduce our dependence on foreign countries, and is therefore an important component in consolidating the international position of our country, that is, it is an important factor in strengthening our society's defense capacity.

The FEC president warns that the existing system of international economic relations in the field of food is not in keeping with the present needs and demands of the majority of countries. It constantly reproduces conditions in which developing countries remain in a subordinate position and bear the greatest part of the consequences brought about by such a system.

This state of affairs, in Djuranovic's view, can only be changed by means of a radical change in existing relations and by establishing a new international economic order. And this, it goes without saying, calls for an even greater degree of unity and involvement of the nonaligned and developing countries (the Group of 77) both in the struggle against any form of domination and in the struggle for the collective reliance on one's own resources.

"Consequently, proceeding from the overall trends and achievements in past development and from its own needs and possibilities and bearing in mind the world situation as regards food, Yugoslavia must resolutely orient itself in the direction of achieving considerably improved results in the development of agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex in the next 5-year period. The further dynamic development and promotion of the primary agricultural production and the agroindustrial complex as a whole poses itself as one of the basic strategic goals not only in the medium-term but also in the long-term policy of Yugoslavia's development."

In Djuranovic's view, the most important tasks in the next period are: the intensification, expansion and promotion of modern high-productive and rational agroindustrial production in the organizations of associated labor in the social sector, accompanied by a more powerful impetus to the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of the principles of income; further development of all the forms of association among farmers and between them and workers in associated labor on the basis of completely free decisions by farmers; and efforts to intensify, by means of greater accountability and better organization, the self-managing functioning of the market and to ensure stable food supplies for the population.

It is particularly important in this connection that the starting point should be the application of the principle of self-managing planning. Meanwhile, one must not lose sight of the fact that the planning and realization of income represents the central question of self-managing production relations. The development of self-managing socialist relations, and in this connection the development of agriculture and agro-industry, are made fundamentally conditional on overcoming the still excessively pronounced role of the state in regulating the relations concerning distribution and, above all, primary distribution in this field.

Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic draws particular attention to the need to strive for a more ambitious production program and a change in the export of agricultural and food products.

SLOVENIA TO EXPAND ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH KOSOVO

AU151852 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 80 p 13

[J. Pjevic report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 May--Direct production business and technological and investment cooperation between the Slovene and Kosovo organizations of associated labor is broadening, intensifying and becoming more substantial daily. Over 30 large Slovene organizations of associated labor have directly cooperated with the Kosovo economy previously, while some 10 more organizations will join them in the next weeks and months.

The Aero factory of Celje intends to cede a part of its production program to the interested organizations of associated labor in Kosovo. The Zito collective of Ljubljana is preparing a plan to build a bakery in Kosovo to which it will transfer technology for the production of bakery products. The Julon collective of Ljubljana and the Progres factory of Prizren are negotiating the coordination of polyamide fibers production, while the Imp collective of Ljubljana and the Elektrokosovo of Pristina are negotiating the organization of production of substations and installations for transmission of electricity in Kosovo which provides an opportunity to employ some 700 workers.

The Prebold textile mill is preparing a plan and program to construct a plant with modern equipment in Kosovo which will produce 5 million meters of materials annually and will employ some 120 workers. Talks are also being held on establishing and expanding cooperation between the Zlatarna plant of Celje and the Famip collective of Pristina and between the Cimos of Koper and the shock absorber factory of Pristina, as well as the mining-metallurgical and chemical combine of Trepca.

BRIEFS

VISAS REQUIRED FOR PAKISTAN--Belgrade--At the proposal of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan the Federal Executive Council has agreed that the agreement on the reciprocal abolition of visas between the SFRY and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan be suspended temporarily from 15 May 1980. On the basis of the accord reached citizens of the SFRY who possess regular passports, seamen's documents and other valid travel documents, with the exception of diplomatic and official passports, should possess Pakistani visas if they want to enter Pakistan. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 14 May 80 LD]